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Washington LABOR MARKET

February 1988

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Commissioner

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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U.S. Department of Labor

Revised Labor Force Tables
--Pages 17 - 19

Highlights

Winter Lowers Job Level

Employment began the new year as usual by posting a sharp drop from January because of the completion of holiday sales jobs, seasonal cutbacks in outdoor work and tourist business. Nonetheless, employment remains high, confounding those discovering signs of a recession with the release of every economic data series. The business cycle is still with us and a recession will eventually occur, but it appears increasingly unlikely this year.

Total employment dropped 40,300 in Washington State between December and January which was less than usual for the period. After seasonal adjustment total employment rose 2,400 over the month. The over-the-year comparison also reflected strength in the economy with the job total advancing 72,100, or 3.6 percent, year to year. Nationally, total employment was up 2.8 percent over the year in January.

Volume 12, Number 2

	Jan. 1987* (Prel.)	Dec. 1987 (Rev.)	Jan. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,250,900	2,286,000	2,186,700
Total Employment	2,064,600	2,104,900	1,992,500
Total Unemployment	186,300	181,100	194,200
State Unemployment Rate	8.3	7.9	8.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.4	7.3

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Unemployment Down After Seasonal Adjustment

Total unemployment rate rose from 7.9 to 8.3 percent between December and January in response to seasonal job losses. After seasonal adjustment, however, the rate fell from 7.5 to 7.2 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the January rate was the lowest since early 1980. The high in recent years was 12.8 percent in September and October 1982 when the nation and the state were in a severe recession. In Washington State employment in the lumber industry was depressed and aerospace payrolls were declining.

JANUARY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Retail Trade Leads Seasonal Cutbacks

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 35,100 between December and January with 45 percent of the drop in retail trade. Retail payrolls were down 15,900 largely because of the end of holiday sales jobs. Restaurants contributed to the drop as did food stores and hardware and other building material outlets. Special holiday functions helped maintain employment levels at restaurants in December while sales at food stores benefited from special holiday meals and festivities. Building material stores are at a low point in January, of course, because of weather conditions. If past seasonal patterns are followed, employment in retail trade will fall an additional two to four thousand in February because of the end of post-holiday sales and inventory work in January and then begin expanding in March with the approach of spring.

Builders Head for Shelter

Construction employment slipped 5,800 in January as weather conditions forced many outdoor projects to temporarily suspend work, while most new starts were being delayed until spring. The drop, however, was no more than usual for this time of the year, and employment in the building trades remained ahead of last year's level. Whether it will remain ahead of its year-ago pace in subsequent months is questionable, though. Nationally, January housing starts were at their lowest level since the 1982 recession. Monthly housing start estimates in the winter months are subject to wide variation because of substantial seasonal adjustment factors. Nonetheless, the trend has unquestionably been down. Recent declines in mortgage rates, however, should give the industry a boost.

Government civilian payrolls also fell in January (down 3,200) because of cutbacks in outdoor government jobs, postal jobs, and temporary reductions at public colleges, which were between terms. Cushioning the drop somewhat was the beginning of the legislative session in Olympia.

Skiing and Accounting Ease Losses in Services

Seasonal contractions in the service industries lowered employment 3,000 over the month. Cutbacks were reported in agricultural services and at hotels, where business slowed with holiday functions over. Temporary help agencies also reported fewer workers with demand for holiday help over, and private colleges, like public colleges, cut employment until the beginning of a new term. Offsetting some of these losses were expansions at ski resorts and in other winter amusements such as bowling, symphony and theatrical productions. Accounting services also moved ahead with the beginning of the income tax period.

In other nonmanufacturing industries, employment also trended down in January. Wholesale trade fell 2,900 with less fresh fruit and vegetables available to ship and a less active retail sector to support. Finance, insurance, and real estate was down 1,100 largely because of a seasonal slump in housing sales. Small losses were reported in transportation and banking.

Aerospace Up Again

Manufacturing employment declined 2,800 in January because of seasonal cutbacks. The food processing and lumber industries each lowered employment 900, but payrolls in both cases

remained higher than in January 1987. Printing and publishing was down 300 with the end of special printing for the holiday season. Stone-clay-glass products (down 300) and fabricated metals (down 200) reduced staffing because of a seasonal cutback in orders from the construction industry.

On the upside, aerospace continued its expansion and added 500 employees to begin the new year. Aluminum added 200 workers to extend its recovery. Aluminum smelters in the state are now running close to capacity.

YEAR-TO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Services Leads Growth Over the Year

Contrasting with the seasonal drop between December and January, nonagricultural wage and salary employment advanced 78,500 over the year. The services industries added 28,700 jobs to account for more than one-third of the growth. Business services alone was up 9,100 with large gains at personnel supply agencies, in data processing, protective services, equipment leasing and rental, and consulting services. Health services added another 7,500 jobs. Growth at establishments providing rehabilitation to individuals with drug and alcohol problems and at clinics assisting those who wish to quit smoking was a significant factor in the health care job gains as was the proliferation of general medical clinics. Social services also expanded with continued growth in day care and services to the elderly.

Retail trade employment jumped 15,000 over the year with all major segments of the industry contributing. General merchandise and food stores posted the largest gains with the opening of a number of large stores over the past 12 months. Restaurant employment also continued expanding at a substantial clip.

Government Payrolls Grow With Population

Elsewhere in the nonmanufacturing industries, transportation-communications-utilities added 5,600 year to year with most of the growth in transportation which expanded to support increasing business activity. Government civilian payrolls increased 4,800, or 1.4 percent, well below the 4.4 percent increase in nonfarm payrolls but equal to the state's population growth between 1986 and 1987. Finance, insurance and real estate also expanded at a relatively slow pace, up 1,400, or

1.3 percent. Here competitive pressures at financial institutions have resulted in mergers and other actions to reduce costs which limited overall employment growth.

Manufacturing Up Strongly Over The Year

Manufacturing employment was up 16,200 over the year in January for a gain of 5.3 percent, which was relatively greater than the 4.3 percent increase in the nonmanufacturing industries. Aerospace, up 9,000, accounted for over one-half of the new jobs but nearly all other goods-producing industries added workers to lend depth to the expansion. The only loss in manufacturing occurred in chemicals (off 400) where payrolls in the nuclear field were down. Further losses will occur in this industry in subsequent months because of the decision not to restart the N Reactor.

Noteable year-to-year increases included lumber (up 1,100) where activity continues strong following record production levels in 1987. Machinery payrolls rose 1,700 largely because of recovery in the computer industry and rising demand for components. "Other transportation equipment" added 900 workers as expansions at pleasure-craft builders more than offset losses at shipyards. Food products posted a gain of 600, largely due to strong growth in fish and seafood processing, which resulted from improved harvests and additions to the state's processing capability. Printing and publishing employment rose 800 with more national and regional catalog and special order printing being done in the state.

AREA TRENDS

Rural Counties See Unemployment Climb

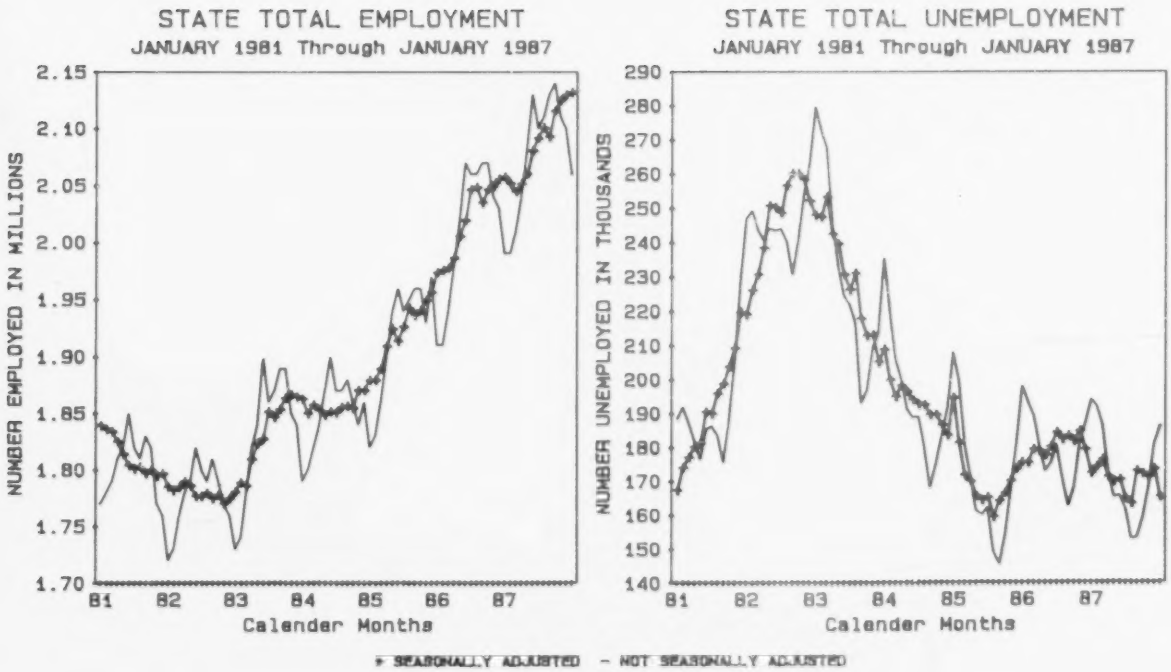
Unemployment rose in most areas of the state in January as usual. Generally rural areas with economies tied to agriculture or lumbering experienced the largest increases. The seasonal decline in retail trade which was centered in the metropolitan areas did not influence the unemployment level greatly. Many, if not most, of the holiday jobs were filled by youth and other temporary entrants to the labor force who withdrew from the job market when their jobs ended.

The overall jobless rate in Western Washington was relatively stable over the month, edging up from 7.2 to 7.3 percent. The rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area rose only one-tenth of a point in January to 6.1 percent, while the jobless rate in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area

remained unchanged at 8.0 percent. Rates in some counties highly dependent on the lumber industry, however, rose substantially. Mason County saw its rate rise from 9.3 to 10.6 percent, while Skamania County's rate jumped from 24.9 to 35.2 percent--the highest in the state. Local conditions often overrode the overall trend, though. The rate in Grays Harbor County fell from 13.6 to 13.0 percent as lumber payrolls advanced with weather conditions relatively mild for January.

Rates Higher on East Side

In Eastern Washington the unemployment rate rose from 10.7 to 11.7 percent because of relatively colder weather than west of the Cascades and the usual January downturn in agriculture and food processing. In Eastern Washington's metropolitan areas, the jobless rate in Yakima jumped from 14.9 to 17.0 percent between December and January; the rate in the Tri-Cities area rose from 11.1 to 11.7 percent, while the rate in the Spokane area increased from 7.7 to 8.2 percent.



INDUSTRY NOTES

N Reactor to Be Mothballed

The U.S. Department of Energy decided in mid-February to mothball the N Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in the Tri-Cities area. As a result, approximately 6,000-6,500 jobs will be eliminated by 1995. The plant produced plutonium for nuclear weapons.

These job losses are in addition to the 1,200 jobs which will end because Hanford was eliminated as a prospective site for the nation's nuclear waste despository. Approximately 300 of those workers were scheduled to be laid off at the end of February. An additional 800 will be terminated by September 1988, and the remaining 100 will see their jobs end by September 1989.

Layoffs resulting from the mothballing of the N Reactor include 900 by September 30, 1988, which includes 300 workers employed on safety enhancement to the reactor who would have completed their work anyway. By September 30, 1989 an additional 2,000 workers will be terminated with the largest layoffs in the first quarter 1989. From September 30, 1989 to 1995, an estimated 3,000 to 3,400 workers employed on related defense materials production projects will be terminated.

The impact on the Tri-Cities area will be substantial. There is little alternative employment in the area for the skills of many of those employed at the N Reactor and related facilities. The 6,000 jobs being lost because of the closure of the N Reactor represent almost ten percent of total employment in the Tri-Cities area.

Proposed Budget Would Reduce Fort Lewis Staffing

The president's proposed fiscal 1989 budget calls for the deactivation of one of the three 9th Infantry Division brigades at Fort Lewis and the elimination of the Army Development and Employment Agency (EDEA) at the fort. The Army proposes replacing the EDEA with a "tactical control and control experiment site" having a budget of $12 million, which is $24 million less than the budget for the EDEA.

If approved by Congress, the cuts at Fort Lewis would result in the loss of 2,831 military positions and 453 civilian jobs. The payroll drop would total $64.5 million. Reductions at Fort Lewis would be partially offset by the

transfer of an air defense battalian from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis with 368 military positions. The proposed budget calls for a net gain at McChord Air Force Base of eight planes and 173 positions.

Lacey Plywood Cuts Back

Lacey Plywood Company announced in February that it had reduced production and cut its workforce by 25 percent because of weaker markets. A company spokesman said that the firm had to increase the price of its plywood because of the rising cost of logs. The higher prices reduced plywood demand. He blamed rising log prices on strong export demand for logs, the dry fall weather, which reduced logging, and delays in federal timber sales. A federal court recently issued a ruling which extended the time for public comment on some 188 timber sales. Lacey Plywood employs about 125 workers, according to the spokesman.

Hewlett-Packard May Expand

Hewlett-Packard Company, which has about 2,700 employees in Washington State according to a company spokeswoman, expects its employment in the state to grow about ten percent in the next two years. The growth, however, depends on the success of some recently introduced products such as an ink-jet printer and an impact printer.

The firm has manufacturing plants in Vancouver, Spokane, and Lake Stevens (near Everett) and a sales office in Bellevue. The prospects for expansion are greatest at the Vancouver plant, which has about 500 employees. The spokeswoman cautioned that there are also weaknesses that make growth uncertain. The Spokane and Lake Stevens plants are highly dependent on military business, directly and with prime contractors. Proposed cuts in the defense budget could reduce their military sales.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Mostly Sunny

Economic indicators in January were mainly positive. The nation's foreign trade deficit at long last has begun to shrink due to rising exports, and the operating rate of factories was high because of growing offshore demand. Retail sales continued to expand, although at a modest pace. The outlook on the 1988 economy by both economists and consumers has improved since the stock market sell-off in October. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell in January, however, the December index level was revised from a loss to an increase.

Foreign Trade Deficit Down

According to still preliminary data, the nation's trade deficit fell to $12.2 billion in December from $13.2 billion in November and a record $17.6 billion in October. The deficit narrowed in January because of rising exports, while imports remained stable. For the final quarter of 1987, exports rose six percent while imports climbed four percent. Exports in recent months have been buoyed by the decline in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies. The dollar is now worth about 50 percent of its mid-1985 value in terms of the Japanese yen and key European currencies making U.S. goods more competitive abroad. On the other hand, rising prices of foreign goods is keeping the dollar value of imports to the U.S. high.

Factories Humming

The nation's factories, mines and utilities operated at 82.2 percent of capacity in January, unchanged from December, but the December and January rates were the highest since March 1980. The strength, of course, reflects rising export demand. Factories alone operated at 82.4 percent of capacity in January even though auto plants operated at only 59 percent in that month, down from 63.9 percent of capacity in December.

Consumers and Economists Perk Up

Both consumers and economists lifted their expectations of economic conditions for 1988 in January. The Index of Consumer Sentiment of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research found that more Americans see a strong economy instead of a weak one for 1988 for the first time since the stock market sell-off in October. The index rose from 86.8 percent in December to 90.8 percent in January. The index fell to 83.1 percent following the market crash.

Meanwhile, a survey of its members by the National Association of Business Economists found that the proportion of economists surveyed who expect a recession in 1988 fell from one-half following the stock market sell-off in October to one-fourth in the latest survey. Most economists now expect modest growth in 1988, stable interest rates and a slight drop in the rate of inflation. About 60 percent of the economists surveyed, however, now believe a recession will occur in 1989.

Leading Indicators Up and Down

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer for future economic activity, fell 0.6 percent in January, but December's estimate was revised from a decline of 0.2 percent to a 0.3 percent increase. With the original December estimate, January would have been the third consecutive monthly decline, which some economists believe would have been an indication that a recession would soon occur.

Reactions to the December revision and January decline were generally favorable. Analysts noted that the largest contributor to the January decline was an increase in the number of initial claims for unemployment compensation which have been declining recently.

Besides unemployment claims, leading indicators on the negative side in January were orders for consumer goods, the business delivery index and sensitive materials prices. The declines in these indicators may reflect the working off of excessive inventories built up during the fourth quarter. Building permits also fell in January. Leading indicators posting advances in January were the average workweek, orders for plant and equipment, stock market prices and the money supply. Data were not available in computing the preliminary January index for inventories or credit outstanding.

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1987 have been adjusted to 1987 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1984-1986 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data and estimates for prior years are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1986 and 1987 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from approximately 5,800 cooperating establishments. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of our revised estimates. The revised estimates are based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments

covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions. Most corporate officers are also excluded. Noncovered employment is estimated from a variety of sources--special surveys, relationships between covered and noncovered employment in the Current Population Survey, reports from individual employers, etc.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information of noncovered wage and salary employment. The 1986 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1987 are based on tax data through March 1987. Tables containing the revised 1986 and 1987 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)**

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987
U.S. City Average	115.7	115.4	111.2	4.0	4.7

	July-Dec. 1987	July-Dec. 1986	July-Dec. '86 to July-Dec. '87
Seattle*	110.3	106.7	3.4

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

** The base period for the index has been changed from 1967=100 to 1982-1984=100. The conversion factors for the All Items, Urban Consumers Indexes on the 1967=100 base are U.S=0.3338279, Seattle=0.3280421.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	January 1988 (PREL.)	December 1987 (REV.)	January 1987 (REV.)	December 1986 (REV.)	Numerical Change: Dec. 1987 to Jan. 1988	Numerical Change: Jan. 1987 to Jan. 1988
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1845.3	1880.4	1766.8	1800.1	-35.1	78.5
MANUFACTURING.....	320.5	323.3	304.3	305.2	-2.8	16.2
Durable Goods.....	228.5	229.6	213.7	213.8	-1.1	14.8
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.1	40.0	38.0	38.8	-0.9	1.1
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	-0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.0	-0.3	0.4
Primary Metals.....	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.3	0.2	0.5
Aluminum.....	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	0.2	0.5
Fabricated Metals.....	10.4	10.6	9.6	9.7	-0.2	0.8
Machinery.....	30.1	30.2	28.4	28.5	-0.1	1.7
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	17.0	17.1	15.4 3/	15.5 3/	-0.1	1.6
Electrical Equip.....	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equip.....	111.8	111.2	101.9	100.6	0.6	9.9
Aerospace.....	98.0	97.5	89.0	88.0	0.5	9.0
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.8	13.7	12.9 3/	12.6 3/	0.1	0.9
Instruments & Related.....	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.3	-0.1	0.1
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	-0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	92.0	93.7	90.6	91.4	-1.7	1.4
Food & Kindred Products....	29.7	30.6	29.1	29.9	-0.9	0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.5	-0.5	0.2
Apparel & Allied Products..	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.4	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products....	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.6	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing.....	20.4	20.7	19.6	19.1	-0.3	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.4	-0.2	-0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.0	0.0	0.4
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	-0.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	80.9	86.7	77.5	83.1	-5.8	3.4
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	100.1	100.4	94.5 3/	97.2 3/	-0.3	5.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	450.7	469.5	432.6	452.8	-18.8	18.1
Wholesale Trade.....	107.7	110.6	104.6	108.3	-2.9	3.1
Retail Trade.....	343.0	358.9	328.0 3/	344.5	-15.9	15.0
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	106.1	107.2	104.7	106.1	-1.1	1.4
SERVICES.....	426.5	429.5	397.8	397.6	-3.0	28.7
Health Services.....	133.1	133.2	125.6	125.3	-0.1	7.5
GOVERNMENT.....	357.5	360.7	352.7	355.3	-3.2	4.8
Federal.....	68.8	70.1	68.3	69.7	-1.3	0.5
State & Local.....	288.7	290.6	284.4	285.6	-1.9	4.3
Education.....	154.9	156.4	154.6	155.0	-1.5	0.3
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	-1.4

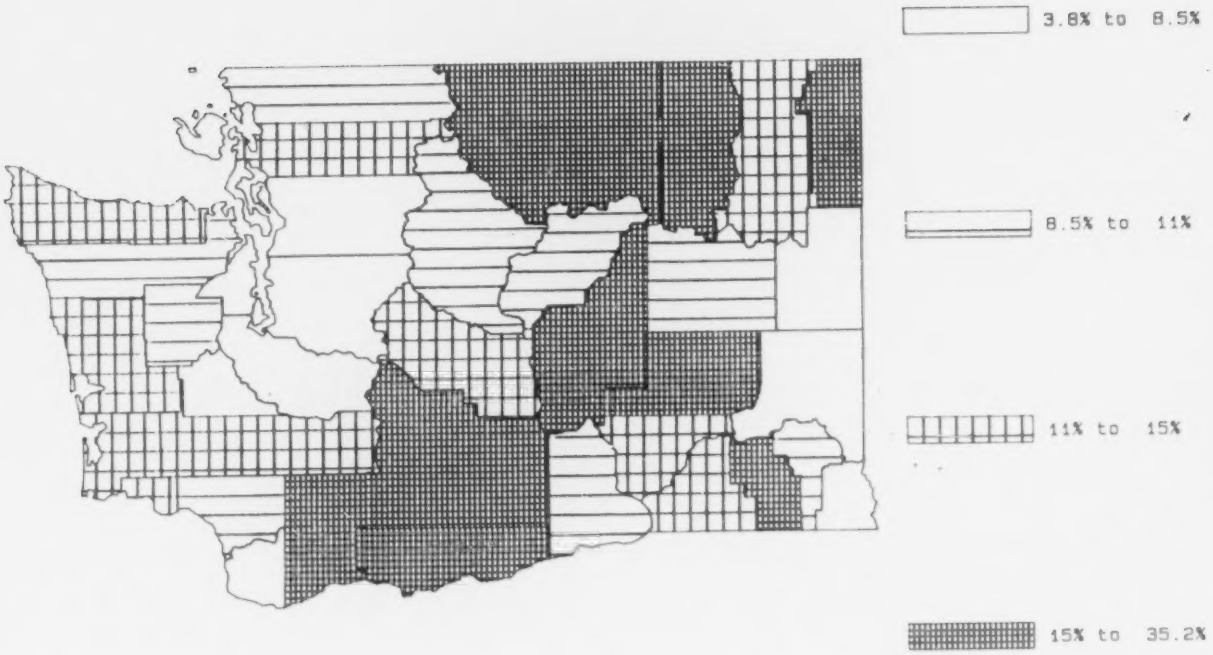
1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

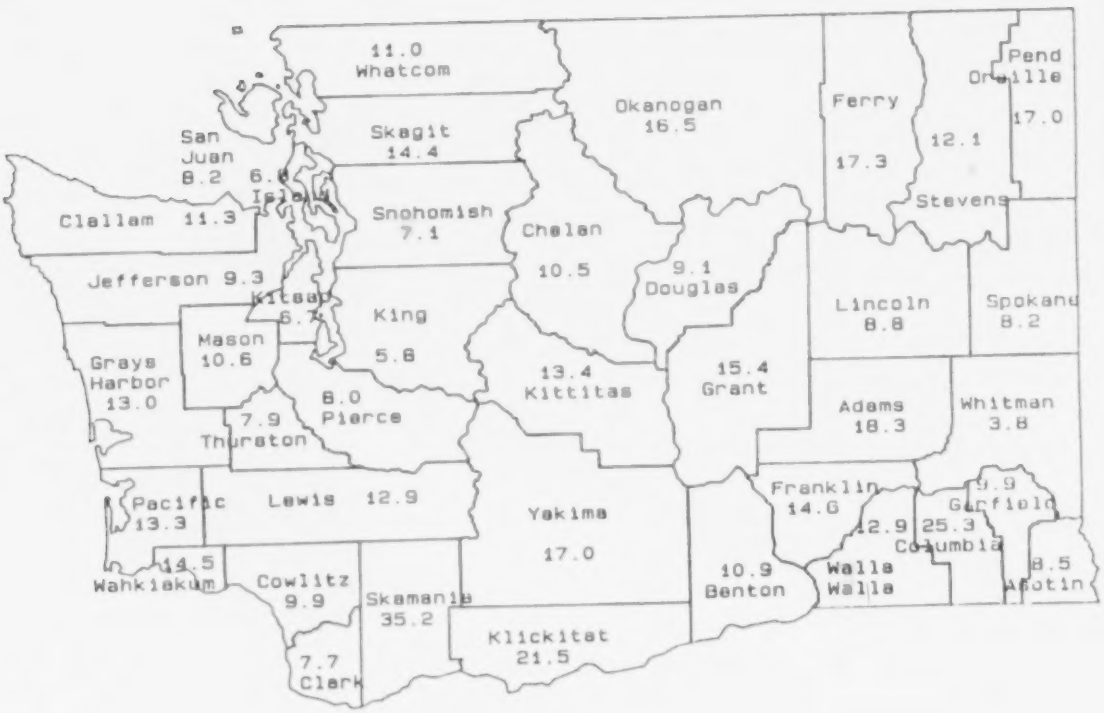
2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 8.3





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 7/2/88
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JANUARY 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				DECEMBER 1987 REVISED 1/				JANUARY 1987 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,250,900	2,064,600	186,300	8.3	2,286,000	2,104,900	181,100	7.9	2,186,700	1,992,500	194,200	8.9
Bellingham MSA	56,200	50,000	6,200	11.0	59,100	53,500	5,600	9.5	55,100	49,500	5,600	10.2
Bremerton MSA	72,900	68,000	4,900	6.7	74,500	69,600	4,900	6.6	70,800	66,200	4,600	6.5
Olympia MSA	73,400	67,600	5,800	7.9	75,400	69,700	5,700	7.6	71,700	65,900	5,800	8.1
Seattle PMSA	1,017,300	955,400	61,900	6.1	1,030,500	968,200	62,300	6.0	978,000	914,200	63,800	6.5
King County 2/	806,400	759,400	47,000	5.8	816,800	769,500	47,300	5.8	774,700	726,600	48,100	6.2
Snohomish County 2/	210,900	196,000	14,900	7.1	213,600	198,600	15,000	7.0	203,300	187,600	15,700	7.7
Spokane MSA	165,000	151,400	13,600	8.2	168,500	155,600	12,900	7.7	164,000	149,000	15,000	9.1
Tacoma PMSA	240,700	221,500	19,200	8.0	245,500	225,800	19,700	8.0	230,400	209,600	20,800	9.0
Tri-Cities MSA	66,400	58,600	7,800	11.7	65,600	58,300	7,300	11.1	66,000	58,000	8,000	12.1
Benton County 2/	50,600	45,100	5,500	10.9	50,100	44,900	5,200	10.4	50,300	44,600	5,700	11.3
Franklin County 2/	15,800	13,500	2,300	14.6	15,500	13,400	2,100	13.5	15,800	13,400	2,400	15.2
Vancouver PMSA	110,900	102,400	8,500	7.7	110,600	102,300	8,300	7.5	106,400	96,900	9,500	8.9
Yakima MSA	84,300	70,000	14,300	17.0	86,400	73,500	12,900	14.9	82,400	68,900	13,500	16.4
Adams	6,270	5,120	1,150	18.3	6,260	5,300	960	15.3	6,270	5,270	1,000	15.9
Asotin	8,380	7,670	710	8.5	8,310	7,660	650	7.8	8,180	7,480	700	8.6
Clallam	22,700	20,130	2,570	11.3	22,710	20,290	2,420	10.7	22,030	19,450	2,580	11.7
Columbia	1,900	1,420	480	25.3	1,800	1,340	460	25.6	1,910	1,380	530	27.7
Cowlitz	34,710	31,280	3,430	9.9	35,230	31,760	3,470	9.8	33,720	29,990	3,730	11.1
Ferry	2,660	2,200	460	17.3	2,590	2,260	320	12.4	2,520	2,190	330	13.1
Garfield	1,010	910	100	9.9	1,020	920	100	9.8	1,100	950	150	13.6
Grant	22,590	19,110	3,480	15.4	22,970	19,760	3,210	14.0	22,540	18,800	3,740	16.6
Grays Harbor	25,150	21,870	3,280	13.0	25,590	22,120	3,470	13.6	26,080	22,680	3,400	13.0
Island	18,220	16,980	1,240	6.8	18,840	17,460	1,380	7.3	17,500	16,250	1,250	7.1
Jefferson	7,410	6,720	690	9.3	7,480	6,760	720	9.6	7,380	6,650	730	9.9
Kittitas	11,240	9,730	1,510	13.4	11,190	9,810	1,380	12.3	11,210	9,710	1,500	13.4
Klickitat	7,780	6,110	1,670	21.5	7,280	6,160	1,120	15.4	7,420	5,600	1,820	24.5
Lewis	27,730	20,660	3,070	12.9	24,440	21,450	2,990	12.2	23,970	20,820	3,150	13.1
Lincoln	3,860	3,520	340	8.8	4,020	3,680	340	8.5	4,160	3,750	410	9.9
Mason	11,840	10,590	1,250	10.6	12,990	11,780	1,210	9.3	12,050	10,650	1,400	11.6
Okanogan	14,580	12,170	2,410	16.5	14,440	12,350	2,090	14.5	14,760	11,970	2,790	18.9
Pacific	6,370	5,520	850	13.3	6,260	5,530	730	11.7	6,490	5,640	850	13.1
Pend Oreille	2,940	2,440	500	17.0	3,020	2,500	520	17.2	3,060	2,320	740	24.2
San Juan	4,730	4,340	390	8.2	4,820	4,470	350	7.3	4,260	3,840	420	9.9
Skagit	31,770	27,210	4,560	14.4	32,420	28,170	4,250	13.1	31,130	26,250	4,890	15.7
Skamania	2,360	1,530	830	35.2	2,250	1,690	560	24.9	2,400	1,640	760	31.7
Stevens	11,060	9,720	1,340	12.1	11,460	10,160	1,300	11.3	10,890	9,250	1,640	15.1
Wahkiakum	1,100	940	160	14.5	1,090	970	120	11.0	1,140	990	150	13.2
Walla Walla	23,150	20,170	2,980	12.9	22,340	20,750	2,590	11.6	22,280	19,930	3,350	14.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,080	34,250	3,830	10.1	39,480	35,470	4,010	10.2	38,480	33,430	5,050	13.1
Chelan County 2/	25,900	23,180	2,720	10.5	26,830	24,000	2,830	10.5	26,290	22,620	3,670	14.0
Douglas County 2/	12,180	11,070	1,110	9.1	12,650	11,470	1,180	9.3	12,190	10,810	1,380	11.3
Whitman	18,100	17,420	680	3.8	18,380	17,700	680	3.7	18,430	17,520	910	4.9

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

March 2, 1998
Benchmark: 1997

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JANUARY 1998 PRELIMINARY 1/				DECEMBER 1997 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,262,900	2,079,300	184,500	8.2	2,286,000	2,104,900	181,100	7.9
Bellingham MSA	56,500	50,300	6,200	11.0	59,100	53,500	5,600	9.5
Bremerton MSA	77,400	68,500	4,900	6.3	74,500	69,600	4,900	6.6
Olympia MSA	73,900	68,100	5,800	7.8	75,400	69,700	5,700	7.6
Seattle PMSA	1,027,500	963,200	64,300	6.3	1,030,500	968,200	62,300	6.0
King County 2/	811,300	764,800	46,500	5.7	816,900	769,500	47,400	5.8
Snohomish County 2/	212,200	197,400	14,800	7.0	213,600	198,600	15,000	7.0
Spokane MSA	166,000	152,500	13,500	8.1	168,500	155,600	12,900	7.7
Tacoma MSA	242,100	223,100	19,000	7.8	245,500	225,800	19,700	8.0
Tri-Cities MSA	66,700	59,000	7,700	11.5	65,600	58,300	7,300	11.1
Benton County 2/	50,900	45,400	5,500	10.8	50,100	44,900	5,200	10.4
Franklin County 2/	15,800	13,600	2,200	13.9	15,500	13,400	2,100	13.5
Vancouver PMSA	111,700	103,200	8,500	7.6	110,600	102,300	8,300	7.5
Yakima MSA	84,700	70,500	14,200	16.8	86,400	73,500	12,900	14.9
Adams	6,300	5,160	1,140	18.1	6,260	5,300	960	15.3
Asotin	8,470	7,730	740	8.7	8,310	7,660	650	7.8
Clallam	22,810	20,270	2,540	11.1	22,710	20,290	2,420	10.7
Columbia	1,900	1,430	470	24.7	1,800	1,340	460	25.6
Cowlitz	34,890	31,500	3,390	9.7	35,230	31,760	3,470	9.8
Ferry	2,560	2,210	450	16.9	2,580	2,260	320	12.4
Garfield	1,020	920	100	9.8	1,020	920	100	9.8
Grant	22,700	19,250	3,450	15.2	22,970	19,760	3,210	14.0
Grays Harbor	25,270	22,020	3,250	12.9	25,590	22,120	3,470	13.6
Island	18,770	17,100	1,670	8.9	18,840	17,460	1,380	7.3
Jefferson	7,460	6,770	690	9.2	7,480	6,760	720	9.6
Kittitas	11,300	9,800	1,500	13.3	11,190	9,810	1,380	12.3
Klickitat	7,810	6,160	1,650	21.1	7,280	6,160	1,120	15.4
Lewis	23,950	20,950	3,000	12.5	24,440	21,450	2,990	12.2
Lincoln	3,980	3,660	320	8.0	4,020	3,680	340	8.5
Mason	13,910	10,670	1,240	10.4	12,990	11,780	1,210	9.3
Okanogan	14,870	12,250	2,620	17.6	14,440	12,350	2,090	14.5
Pacific	6,400	5,560	840	13.1	6,260	5,530	730	11.7
Pend Oreille	2,940	2,450	490	16.7	3,020	2,500	520	17.2
San Juan	4,750	4,770	330	6.0	4,820	4,470	350	7.3
Skagit	31,920	27,400	4,520	14.2	32,420	28,170	4,250	13.1
Skamania	2,740	1,854	886	34.7	2,350	1,690	660	28.1
Stevens	11,110	9,750	1,360	11.9	11,460	10,160	1,300	11.3
Wahkiakum	1,110	95	160	14.4	1,090	970	120	11.0
Walla Walla	23,340	20,310	3,030	12.7	23,340	20,750	2,590	11.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,280	34,490	3,790	9.9	39,480	35,470	4,010	10.2
Chelan County 2/	26,030	23,740	2,290	10.7	26,830	24,000	2,830	10.5
Douglas County 2/	12,250	11,150	1,100	9.0	12,650	11,470	1,180	9.3
Whitman	19,210	17,540	670	3.5	19,790	17,700	680	3.4

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Details may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Jan Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			
		Jan-88	Dec-87	Jan-87	Jan-88	Dec-87	Jan-87	Jan-88	Dec-87	Jan-87
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	190,263	$479.99	$466.43	$477.59	40.2	39.9	39.7	$11.94	$11.69	$12.03
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,167	$439.56	$406.99	$438.50	39.6	37.1	39.9	$11.10	$10.97	$10.99
Primary Metal Industries	9,023	$557.14	$575.76	$546.05	44.5	45.3	43.2	$12.52	$12.71	$12.64
Fabricated Metal Products	7,799	$412.55	$448.88	$440.77	37.0	39.9	38.8	$11.15	$11.25	$11.36
Machinery	17,233	$374.94	$382.99	$374.58	40.1	40.7	39.1	$9.35	$9.41	$9.56
Food and Kindred Products	21,506	$360.36	$353.93	$352.60	36.4	36.3	35.6	$9.90	$9.75	$9.91
Chemical and Allied Products	4,251	$624.31	$592.95	$572.60	41.4	40.2	40.9	$15.08	$14.75	$14.00
Transportation Equipment	48,535	$590.21	$572.29	$570.25	42.8	42.9	41.9	$13.79	$13.34	$13.61
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	55,935	$567.43	$565.20	$579.24	35.8	36.0	36.0	$15.85	$15.70	$16.09
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	279,861	$309.37	$310.88	$308.79	32.6	33.5	32.3	$9.49	$9.28	$9.56

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

1986

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1986
(in thousands) (Benchmarked: December 1986)

Industry	Annual Average 2/	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1769.9	1707.8	1714.5	1733.5	1754.1	1772.4	1788.4	1770.6	1782.4	1806.0	1808.8	1800.0	1800.1
Manufacturing	305.1	297.1	298.0	299.9	303.2	305.4	305.3	304.7	310.5	312.4	310.9	308.0	305.2
Durable	212.9	208.9	209.6	211.1	213.0	213.9	213.3	211.5	214.4	215.1	215.5	215.2	213.8
Lumber	38.4	36.8	36.4	36.8	37.5	38.7	39.5	37.0 1/	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.3 1/	38.8
Furniture	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Stone	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.1 1/	6.0
Primary	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.0 1/	11.3 1/	11.2 1/	11.2 1/	11.5	11.3	11.3
Aluminum	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.9 1/	7.2 1/	7.1 1/	7.1 1/	7.5	7.5	7.4
Fabricated	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.7
Machinery	30.3	31.8	32.5	32.4	32.0	31.1	30.3	29.5	29.2	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.5
Non-electrical	17.6	19.5	20.2	19.9	19.5	18.6	17.8	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.8 1/	15.7 1/	15.5 1/
Electrical	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Transportation	97.5	93.8	94.5	95.3	96.4	96.8	97.2	97.9	98.3	98.9	99.8	100.8	100.6
Aerospace	85.0	80.7	81.7	82.5	83.3	83.9	84.5	85.8	86.5	87.0	87.4	88.1	88.0
Other	12.6	13.1	12.8	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.6 1/
Instruments	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
Misc.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Nondurable	92.1	88.2	88.4	88.8	90.2	91.5	92.0	93.2	96.1	97.3	95.4	92.8	91.4
Food	31.1	28.2	28.5	28.7	30.0	30.8	30.6	31.3	34.3	35.4	33.8	31.6	29.9
Canned	11.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.0	13.6	14.8	13.2	11.0	9.5
Apparel	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4
Paper	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.5	16.5	16.6
Printing	18.7	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.8 1/	18.9	19.2	19.0	19.1
Chemicals	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4
Other Nondurable	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Nonmanufacturing	1464.8	1410.7	1416.5	1433.6	1450.9	1467.0	1483.1	1465.9	1471.9	1493.6	1497.9	1492.0	1494.9
Mining	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Construction	84.5	73.9	74.3	78.1	81.4	84.8	87.5 1/	89.0 1/	92.1	92.3	91.1	85.9	83.1
Transp	96.2	94.2	93.4	94.0	94.5	95.0	96.2 1/	97.5	98.3	99.5	98.0	96.9	97.2 1/
Trade	436.5	418.4	416.3	421.4	427.0	433.3	441.3	440.9	445.7	448.2	445.0	447.4	452.8
Wholesale	107.3	102.7	103.9	104.7	105.3	105.8	108.1 1/	107.7	109.1	111.3	110.8	109.9	108.3
Retail	329.2	315.7	312.4	316.7	321.7	327.5	333.2	333.2	336.6	336.9	334.2	337.5	344.5
Finance	104.9	101.5	102.0	102.7	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.5	106.1	105.9	106.1
Services	391.0	374.2	378.0	383.1	389.1	392.0	392.9	393.1	395.3	400.3	399.3	396.7	397.6
Health Services	121.9	118.4	118.8	119.8	120.4	120.7	121.8	122.8	123.1	123.9	123.9	124.3	125.3
Government	348.9	345.9	349.9	351.5	352.0	353.8	356.1	335.8	330.7	343.7	355.4	356.3	355.3
Federal	69.2	68.8	68.8	68.5	69.0	69.2	69.6	70.1	70.1	69.7	68.8	68.5	69.7
State & Local	279.6	277.1	281.1	283.0	283.0	284.6	286.5	265.7	260.6	274.0 1/	286.6	287.8	285.6
Education	146.8	150.2	153.6	154.4	153.6	153.8	150.0	123.5	117.4	138.2 1/	154.4	157.2	155.0
Workers in Labor/ management disputes	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1987
(In thousands) (Benchmarked: March 1987)

Industry	Annual Average [2]	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1839.3	1766.8	1773.3	1792.2	1815.1	1836.6	1864.3	1842.8	1854.0	1878.0	1885.6	1883.0	1880.4
Manufacturing	316.8	304.3	304.2	306.1	309.8	313.1	317.2	318.8	324.4	327.8	326.5	325.6	323.3
Durable	222.4	213.7	214.2	214.9	216.8	219.4	222.7	224.6	226.2	228.5	228.4	230.2	229.6
Lumber	40.0	38.0	38.3	38.1	38.9	40.1	40.9	41.4 [1]	41.4	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.0
Furniture	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Stone	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4
Primary	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7
Aluminum	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9
Fabricated	10.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6
Machinery	29.4	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.9	30.2	30.2
Non-electrical	16.3	15.4 [1]	15.5 [1]	15.6 [1]	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.1
Electrical	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1
Transportation	106.0	101.9	102.5	103.1	103.3	103.9	105.2	105.7	106.6	108.2	109.2	110.8	111.2
Aerospace	92.8	89.0	89.2	89.6	90.2	91.0	92.1	93.0	93.8	94.9	95.6	97.1	97.5
Other	13.2	12.9 [1]	13.3 [1]	13.5 [1]	13.1 [1]	12.9 [1]	13.1	12.7 [1]	12.8 [1]	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.7
Instruments	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8
Misc.	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Nondurable	94.3	90.6	90.0	91.2	93.0	93.7	94.5	94.2	98.2	99.3	98.1	95.4	93.7
Food	31.9	29.1	28.4 [1]	29.3	31.4	31.7	32.0	31.2	35.0	36.2	34.9	32.5	30.6
Canned	11.4	9.2	8.8	9.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.3	13.6	15.0	14.0	11.6	9.9
Apparel	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1
Paper	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.5
Printing	20.1	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7
Chemicals	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2
Other Nondurable	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	1522.6	1462.5	1469.1	1486.1	1505.3	1523.5	1547.1	1524.0	1529.6	1550.2	1559.1	1557.4	1557.1
Mining	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Construction	87.3	77.5	77.5	80.1	83.1	86.4	89.8	92.0 [1]	94.9	95.1	94.2	90.5	86.7
Transp	98.4	94.5 [1]	94.7 [1]	95.0	95.6	97.6	99.5	100.3	101.1	101.3	100.4	99.9	100.4
Trade	453.1	432.6	431.0	435.6	441.9	449.7	459.9	460.5	462.8	465.2	462.7	465.3	469.5
Wholesale	110.5	104.6	105.5	106.9	108.3	109.3	112.5	111.9	113.4	114.9	114.8	113.0	110.6
Retail	342.6	328.0 [1]	325.5 [1]	328.7 [1]	333.6	340.4	347.4	348.6	349.4	350.3	347.9	352.3	358.9
Finance	107.0	104.7	105.3	106.0	106.9	107.3	108.0	108.5	108.4	107.8	107.1	106.8	107.2
Services	418.3	397.8	401.8	407.5	412.8	416.4	420.3	420.8	423.9	429.0	430.4	429.2	429.5
Health Services	129.4	125.6	125.6	126.8	127.1	127.8	129.7	130.6	130.8	131.3	132.2	132.3	133.2
Government	355.6	352.7	356.1	359.1	362.1	363.1	366.6	338.9	335.5	348.7	361.2	362.6	360.7
Federal	70.5	68.3	68.1	69.3	70.8	71.1	71.7	72.2	72.1	71.8	70.5	70.2	70.1
State & Local	285.1	284.4	288.0	289.8	291.3	292.0	294.9	266.7	263.4	276.9	290.7	292.4	290.6
Education	148.7	154.6	157.6	158.7	156.4	156.2	153.9	122.8	118.3	136.7 [1]	154.7	157.5	156.4
Workers in Labor/ management disputes	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
[2] Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
March 7, 1988

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
(BENCHMARK: MARCH 1987) 1/

	ANNUAL AVERAGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1987 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,254,000	2,186,700	2,185,700	2,201,400	2,219,300	2,247,500	2,305,100	2,270,300	2,270,300	2,285,500	2,307,300	2,283,000	2,286,000
Total Employment	2,083,000	1,992,500	1,993,600	2,015,100	2,046,700	2,082,300	2,139,300	2,108,700	2,117,500	2,132,200	2,148,300	2,114,900	2,104,900
Total Unemployment	171,000	194,200	192,100	186,300	172,600	165,200	165,800	161,600	152,800	153,300	159,000	168,100	181,100
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	8.9	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.9
1986 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,198,000	2,109,000	2,112,900	2,138,300	2,162,300	2,199,400	2,252,000	2,245,000	2,235,000	2,235,700	2,246,000	2,221,800	2,218,700
Total Employment	2,018,000	1,910,900	1,919,700	1,948,900	1,981,900	2,026,500	2,076,700	2,064,100	2,064,400	2,073,200	2,078,000	2,040,100	2,031,600
Total Unemployment	180,000	198,100	193,200	189,400	180,400	172,900	175,360	180,900	170,600	162,500	168,000	181,700	187,100
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.5	8.2	8.4
1985 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,091,000	2,030,600	2,027,000	2,046,100	2,076,400	2,105,500	2,128,100	2,104,800	2,107,100	2,119,000	2,124,500	2,107,700	2,115,500
Total Employment	1,921,000	1,822,400	1,827,300	1,864,900	1,905,100	1,944,500	1,968,200	1,942,700	1,958,000	1,973,500	1,970,700	1,940,500	1,934,300
Total Unemployment	170,000	208,200	199,700	181,200	171,300	161,000	159,900	162,100	149,100	145,500	153,800	167,200	181,200
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	10.3	9.9	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.6
1984 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,051,000	2,025,700	2,024,500	2,030,600	2,044,700	2,061,300	2,091,100	2,060,400	2,053,200	2,057,800	2,075,200	2,045,800	2,041,800
Total Employment	1,857,000	1,790,200	1,804,400	1,824,900	1,844,700	1,870,300	1,902,400	1,871,400	1,873,100	1,889,900	1,900,000	1,862,600	1,850,200
Total Unemployment	194,000	235,500	220,100	205,700	200,000	191,000	188,700	189,000	180,100	167,900	175,200	183,200	191,600
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.6	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.4
1983 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,069,000	2,010,800	2,017,200	2,050,600	2,064,800	2,080,100	2,128,300	2,084,200	2,086,300	2,092,400	2,092,000	2,065,300	2,056,100
Total Employment	1,838,000	1,731,200	1,744,600	1,783,100	1,820,300	1,847,100	1,904,100	1,862,500	1,870,100	1,899,600	1,895,500	1,855,900	1,842,000
Total Unemployment	231,000	279,600	272,600	267,500	244,500	233,000	224,200	221,700	216,200	192,800	196,500	209,400	214,100
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.9	13.5	13.0	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.4
1982 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	2,024,000	1,971,600	1,983,200	2,006,400	2,022,500	2,039,500	2,070,300	2,039,800	2,030,700	2,041,900	2,037,800	2,019,900	2,024,500
Total Employment	1,779,000	1,724,600	1,734,000	1,762,800	1,781,800	1,795,500	1,826,900	1,795,800	1,790,400	1,811,400	1,797,400	1,766,100	1,761,400
Total Unemployment	245,000	247,000	249,200	243,600	240,700	244,000	243,400	244,000	240,300	230,500	240,400	253,800	263,100
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.0
1981 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	1,996,000	1,965,900	1,972,600	1,984,900	1,992,200	1,998,600	2,037,300	2,004,800	1,996,600	2,009,600	2,011,100	1,983,400	1,994,800
Total Employment	1,806,000	1,777,300	1,780,800	1,797,900	1,810,400	1,822,200	1,851,900	1,818,500	1,813,100	1,834,100	1,822,700	1,777,700	1,765,400
Total Unemployment	190,000	188,600	191,800	187,000	181,800	176,400	185,400	186,300	183,500	175,500	188,400	205,700	229,400
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.5
1980 2/													
Civilian Labor Force	1,984,000	1,929,400	1,940,100	1,964,800	1,980,300	1,999,400	2,032,600	1,995,400	1,982,100	2,002,800	2,003,600	1,983,800	1,993,800
Total Employment	1,828,000	1,763,100	1,789,600	1,818,800	1,830,200	1,851,400	1,869,900	1,834,800	1,833,300	1,855,200	1,849,900	1,821,600	1,818,200
Total Unemployment	156,000	166,300	150,500	146,000	150,100	148,000	162,700	160,600	148,800	147,600	153,700	162,200	175,600
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.
2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey.

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